

20. OCCURRENCE OF *KURZIA LATISSIMA* (KURZ), 1874  
(CRUSTACEA: CLADOCERA: CHYDORIDAE) IN INDIA

(With three text-figures)

During the course of Survey of Cladocera from Madhya Pradesh, I collected one female specimen of *Kurzia latissima* (Kurz) from Bharna tank, Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh on 27 September 1982, which constitutes a new record from Indian fresh waters. The presence of this species in India is rather surprising as it is a Holarctic and Neotropical species, recorded only from European U.S.S.R. to the mouth of Syrdar'ya River in the East and from United States. Thus the present finding extends its known distribution to Madhya Pradesh, India.

*Kurzia latissima* (Kurz), 1875

Family: Chydoridae, Subfamily: Aloninae

Genus: *Kurzia* Dybowski & Grochowski, 1894.

Hellich, 1874: 219 (*Alona tenuirostris*); Kurz, 1875: 46-47, Plate II, Figures 13, 14, 15, (*Alonopsis*); Hudendroff, 1876: 5-56, Plate II, Figures 7a, 7b (*Alona angusticandata*); Birge, 1879: 32, Plate I, Figures 14, 15 (*Alonopsis media*); Lilljeborg, 1900: 442-445, Plate LXVI, Figures 1-7; Sars, 1901: 85-87, Plate XII, Figures 2, 29, 2b (*Pseudolona*); Frey, 1959: 35, Figures 12, 13, 14; 1962a: Figures 12, 13, 14; Herbst, 1962: 84, Figure 59.

FEMALE: Head and valves forming semicircular dorsal margin, Posterodorsal corner of

valves rounded, situated slightly below the maximum height of the valve; posteroventral corner rounded without denticles. Dorsal keel present; head keel absent, eyes situated on the margin. Ventral margin of head S-shaped; Rostrum large, directed ventrally. Valves with lines. Antennules almost reaching apex of the rostrum. Esthetascs situated on distal of antennules. Setae on antennae 0-0-1/1-1-3. Post-abdomen narrowing distally. Preanal corner not projecting but evenly round. Ocellus situated nearer to eye than to apex of rostrum. Intestine forming loops. Keel of labrum with pointed apex. Post-abdomen with 24-26 small and large marginal denticles. Length of female about 0.7 mm.

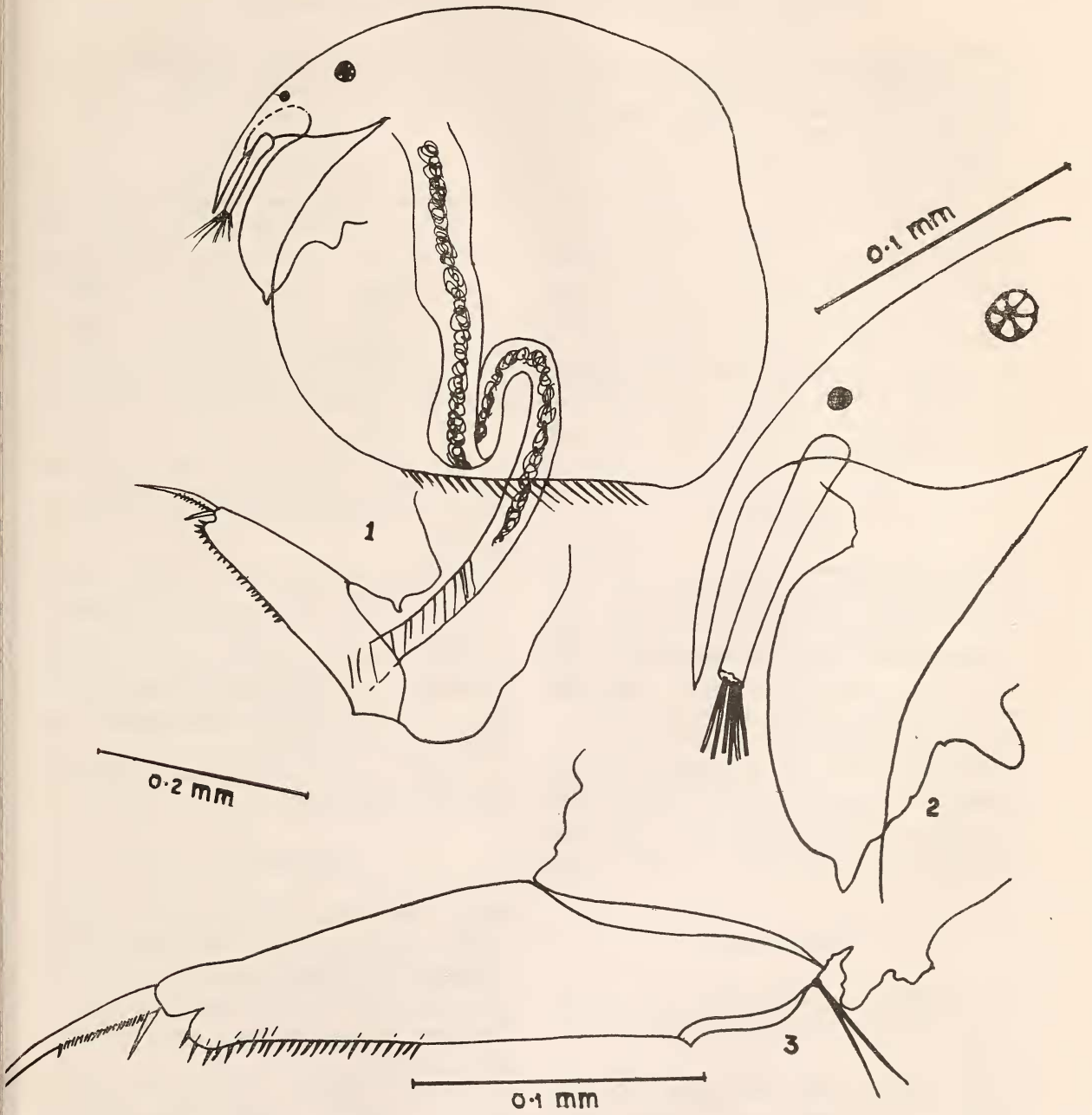
The species is very distinct in its characters and can be easily separated from the closely related *Kurzia longirostris* (Daday, 1898) by its large antennules which are almost equal to the length of rostrum, and as the preanal corner of the post abdomen does not project. The central setae on the ventral margin of the valve are rather tough and larger in size than others and the keel of the labrum has pointed apex, these characters are unique being found only in the specimens of Madhya Pradesh, and were not present in previously described specimens (Smirnov 1974).

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,  
CENTRAL REGIONAL STATION,  
JABALPUR (M.P.),  
February 28, 1982.

PRAMOD RANE

REFERENCE

- SMIRNOV, N. N. (1974): Fauna of U.S.S.R., Crustacea, Chydoridae: NTIS, U. S. Department of commerce. *Spring Field*. 487-488, fig. 476.



Figs. 1-3. *Kurzia latissima* (Kurz)  
1. Parthenogenetic female; 2. Anterior side of the head showing antennule and keel of labrum; 3. Post-abdomen in lateral view.